

Fair tonight and Tuesday.
Warmer tonight.

The Washington Times

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TWENTY MILLIONS SLOWLY STARVING IN CZAR'S DOMAIN

Deadly Typhus Raging in Stricken Provinces
and Thousands of Deaths Are Recorded
Daily---People, in Desperation, Are
Eating Chopped Straw.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The latest news from Russia indicates that 20,000,000 people are at this moment slowly starving to death. Aggravating the famine is a fearful epidemic.

The deadly typhus is raging in the stricken provinces.

Those who have not died of want and exposure are being killed by disease.

Thousands upon thousands have been seized with the plague. The death list numbers thousands a day.

Conditions in the province of Samara are worse than anywhere else. In this province an authoritative estimate now places the dying at 5,000,000.

In the province of Kazan and in Simbirsk and Ufa, it is hardly much better.

Crops Have Been Total Failure.

The winter crops are a total failure in more than a dozen provinces. The failure of the summer crops precipitated the famine.

Now the whole of eastern and south-eastern Russia is practically denuded of food. The people are eating famine bread, a combination of chopped straw and refuse, baked to the hardness of stone, and this food can hardly support life.

The peasants have grown desperate. Bloodshed and pillage threaten all the eastern provinces. The people, driven to

the last level of desperation, clamor for work. If relief is not forthcoming, the peasants will sack the towns and villages.

Graft Connected With Relief.

To make matters worse, if that is possible, all kinds of graft is connected with what government relief is being provided. The flour sent to the starving peasants is adulterated by those getting the contracts.

The worst scandal in scandal-beset Russia promises to burst forth as a result of the measures of famine relief. Matters have come to such a pass that the government reluctantly has consented to an investigation.

The most heartrending appeals are being made to the people of Western Russia by those who have been through the famine-stricken district.

It is declared that every \$5 will save a life, while 25 cents will keep a child alive for a fortnight.

PENNSY PRESIDENT



JAMES MCCREA,
Who Has Begun a Crusade Against
Graft.

GRAFT GALORE BY EMPLOYEES OF "PENNSY"

Revelation of Alleged Favoritism in Purchase
of Supplies.

"Pennsy" Millionaires

All Pennsylvania railroad presidents died multimillionaires.

All were salaried men all their business lives.

It would take 100 years with a saving of \$10,000 a year to make a millionaire.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Evidence of graft, which may reach into the millions, has been uncovered in the Pennsylvania railroad. It is interwoven with different departments of the \$400,000,000 corporation, whose aggregate expenditures during 1905 were \$192,100,348, while its gross income in the same period was \$266,069,597.

The new president of the road, James McCrea, is determined to force an end to present conditions. A committee of five directors is now investigating the internal affairs of the company. C. Stewart Patterson is chairman and he and his associates are expected to file their report within a short time. It is believed that this report will be the signal for the most radical house cleaning in the history of any railroad of the world.

Many complaints have been made by firms and companies which found it impossible to sell supplies or equipment to that section of the road east of Pittsburgh. Competition, so-called, was governed by rules which shut out the lowest bidder, it is said, and awarded the richest contracts to favored concerns in which relatives of officers and employees of the Pennsylvania are interested.

Men in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, in certain of its departments, live on a scale seemingly beyond the scope of their salaries. Many of them have retired with independent fortunes. Others have died leaving estates of great value. All of the past presidents of the Pennsylvania have died multimillionaires, though most of them began life in some humble capacity in the service of the road, and always worked on salary.

Existence of Nepotism.

Nepotism exists flagrantly in the Pennsylvania railroad. The favorite method of making relatives of those in power is to put them into companies or concerns which have dealings with the road as sellers of supplies and equipment, or which do construction work.

In 1906 the Pennsylvania road east of Pittsburgh spent \$2,300,000 for printing, stationery, and postage.

For thirty years, and until the contracts were recently awarded for the 1907 work, two Philadelphia concerns, had virtually a monopoly of the printing contracts, which are supposedly awarded after open competition to the lowest bidder.

Stephen Green Company, Arch and Sixteenth streets, and Allen, Lane & Scott, 1211 Clover street, Philadelphia, have done practically all the printing. The mystery of the "pull" which originally landed Stephen Green in his lucrative position, and enabled him to become more than a millionaire within thirty years, is described in this way:

Twenty odd years ago Green, Allen, Lane, and Scott were working side by side in Philadelphia in Lescuyer's printing establishment. The place turned down and Allen became receiver.

Within a short time two imposing printing establishments arose from the ashes of the destroyed concern. Stephen

THE GUGGENHEIM WAY

There is nothing wrong about it.

The money I have given elected these legislators.

They will elect me Senator.

If I were poor I would not stand the chance I do, being wealthy.

YES, I PURCHASED SEAT IN SENATE ---S. GUGGENHEIM



SIMON GUGGENHEIM,
Head of the Smelter Trust, and Probable Successor to Senator Patterson of Colorado.

Smelter Magnate Admits Buying Legislators.

That Sam Guggenheim frankly admits he has bought a United States Senatorship from Colorado, and paid for it in advance is the purport of a remarkable interview with the Smelter trust millionaire, printed in Ridgway's magazine.

Frederick Lawrence was the interviewer. He says:

"Simon Guggenheim, the smelter, wishing to become a United States Senator, resorted to smelting methods. He threw into the political furnace enough golden ore to smelt out the votes he needed."

"The political furnace swallowed approximately \$500,000. Guggenheim elected sixty-four members of the Colorado Legislature, pledged to vote for him for United States Senator."

"Against Mr. Guggenheim's statement that he will pay no more money for votes, the argument was put forward by a man high in Colorado public life to show that unless he permits himself to be smelted, he may not become Senator."

They Will Smelt Him.

"These elected candidates for the Legislature know that if they vote for Guggenheim, the people of Colorado will believe that he bought them again, and that they might as well change that opinion. Therefore, they argue, they might as well get the money."

Proceeding to the interview, Mr. Lawrence writes:

"We discussed the purchase of his seat and he talked about it as coolly as though we were talking about a simple transaction in business."

"There is nothing wrong about it," replied Mr. Guggenheim. "It is merely conducting political campaigns as they are conducted in these days. The money I have contributed has helped to elect the men, and naturally they feel under obligation to vote for me. It is done all over the United States today. I do not consider that it is wrong, and neither do I think that it can in any sense be called bribery."

No Chance for Bribery.

"Do you think," I asked, "that these men would vote for you if you had not paid their expenses? Do you think that you could be elected if you were a poor man?"

"I would have the same chance of being elected that any other poor man would have," was Mr. Guggenheim's answer. "Because I am wealthy and because I have contributed to Republican campaign funds, I have more prominence than I would have had had I been poor. I suppose if I had been a poor man I would not have stood as good a chance to be elected as my wealth gave me."

"We talked about the election of Senators by the people. On this subject I epitomize what Mr. Guggenheim said: 'I think the people are electing

CARNEGIE GIFT GIVES COMPETIS TO MALL PLAN

Two Public Buildings
May Result From Peace
Palace Award.

Senator Heyburn to In-
sist on His District Bill
This Week.

Meeting of Committee of
Republics Bureau to
Consider Plans.

Ground may be purchased and two magnificent public buildings erected between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall, as the result of the donation of \$750,000 by Andrew Carnegie for a Peace Palace to be used as the permanent home of the Bureau of American Republics.

Talk to this effect was heard in official circles today and it is understood that Secretary Root and others most interested will immediately set about to urge Congress to pass the bill now before it, appropriating \$3,000,000 to start a new building for the departments of State, Justice, and Navy. By provision of the bill, the property lying south of Pennsylvania avenue to the Mall, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, is to be purchased by the Government as site for the proposed mammoth building.

Renewal of Agitation.

A renewal of the agitation in favor of the bill is called for at this time in view of the fact that steps will soon be taken by the Bureau of American Republics to obtain a site for its new home, and it is considered highly important by Secretary Root and the other members of the bureau that the magnificent temple of peace provided for by Mr. Carnegie be located convenient to the State Department.

Within a few days a meeting of the supervising committee of the bureau will be called to take preliminary steps to draw up tentative plans for the new building. The size of the structure and proposed style of architecture will be discussed. Plans for a building were drawn up several years ago, but nothing definite was accomplished, owing to the slowness of Congress to vote appropriation for the scheme. A temporary home of the bureau was finally made last winter, and work was slowly being conducted on the scheme. A temporary home of the bureau was finally made last winter, and work was slowly being conducted on the scheme. A temporary home of the bureau was finally made last winter, and work was slowly being conducted on the scheme.

Allied With Root.

The officials of the bureau looked about and a number of sites were considered. The most desirable that were available were on New York avenue, next to the Corcoran Art Gallery, which would make the building within easy access to the State Department. Under the new regime, it is expected that the work of the bureau will be almost as closely allied with that of the State Department as a bureau of the department itself. This will mean frequent conferences between Mr. Barrett and Secretary Root, and between other officials of the bureau and State Department.

With the beginning of the new work of the bureau, it is considered highly important that there be no further delay in drawing up plans, procuring a site and putting up the building. Because of this, Secretary Root will urge an early definite decision on the part of Congress. If the State Department is to remain where it is, a site must be located near the Corcoran Art Gallery for the bureau; if the department is to move, the bureau officials will look for a site adjoining or as close to it as possible.

The supervising committee of the governing board of the Bureau of Republics is composed of: Minister Leger, of Haiti; Minister Obaldia, of Panama; Minister Pardo, of Peru; Minister Cabrer, of Ecuador. This committee was recently elected in accordance with the new plans for the bureau as adopted at the Rio conference last summer.

May Defeat Cannon.

The gift of Mr. Carnegie, making approximately \$1,000,000 available for the temple of peace, is considered by many to have made imperative the passage of the building bill now before Congress. The President is understood to be more in favor of such a building now than ever before, and it is now hoped to overcome Speaker Cannon's opposition to the plan.

Senator Heyburn has introduced a comprehensive bill providing for the condemnation and purchase of all property not now owned by the Government south of Pennsylvania avenue, between the Treasury and Capitol, looking to the future for all other Government buildings to be constructed in that space between the Avenue and the Mall, to make it the most beautiful and celebrated government row in all the world. The Senator is now preparing to urge the favorable consideration of this measure by the Senate Public Buildings and Grounds Committee when it meets this week. It is hoped by the Cabinet members interested in the Bureau of American Republics that favorable action on Secretary Root's original bill may be had in the House at an early date.

J. N. Small & Sons, Florists,
Washington and New York.—Adv.

NEW IS PARTY CHIEF

Cortelyou Resigns Job
as Chairman of
Committee.



HARRY S. NEW,
Acting Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Postmaster General, Who Has Resigned
as Head of Committee.

Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou, who becomes Secretary of the Treasury March 1, resigned as chairman of the Republican National Committee today. Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, vice chairman, becomes acting chairman.

New will hold the place until the committee meets next December to plan for the convention that will nominate a candidate for President.

Chairman Cortelyou's resignation was a distinct surprise in political circles. It had been expected that his intention was to resign immediately upon the eve of his taking the office of Secretary of the Treasury. A meeting was looked for in the meanwhile on the part of the national committee for the purpose of deciding upon a new chairman.

Scott's Campaign.

It has become well known that Senator Scott of West Virginia aspired to this place, and it is understood that his supporters have organized with a view to his being elected by the full committee. In resigning Mr. Cortelyou has therefore, in a measure, forced matters as to the chairmanship.

Harry S. New, of Indiana, by the resignation of Chairman Cortelyou, will be in charge as acting chairman, and if a meeting of the committee is now called it must be done by petition or by him. It is generally assumed that Mr. New will not personally be in favor of a meeting of the committee. The resignation of Mr. Cortelyou and the assumption of leadership by New in consequence is the subject of a great deal of political gossip, because it is understood that New, although a resident of Indiana, is not a Fairbanks supporter.

Inimical to Fairbanks.

His control under the chairmanship is regarded therefore as rather inimical to the Fairbanks' interests. This is supposed to have been the reason why some of the anti-administration leaders of the party have been anxious for a meeting of the committee to select some other man than New as chairman. The interests desiring to make such a change it being understood are rather friendly to Fairbanks.

Whether a petition will be circulated for the meeting of the committee and whether this feature will be pressed is now uncertain.

It is expected that the political leaders will give this question very serious consideration in the near future.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho, said today that there will be a meeting of the Republican committee in the immediate future.

It is understood that Mr. Cortelyou's naming of Mr. New as acting chairman, though in accordance with the precedent set by the late Senator Hanna, is not looked upon with favor by certain political factions which favor the naming of Senator Scott.

SISTER BEGS COREY'S FOLKS TO FORGIVE

Mrs. Elizabeth Riggs Vis-
its Parents at Old Home
for Steel King.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 7.—Pleading with her parents to forgive him, Mrs. Elizabeth Riggs, sister of W. E. Corey, president of the Steel trust, is at her old home in Bradock.

Mrs. Riggs is endeavoring to reconcile the elder Coreys to their son's approaching marriage to Mabelle Gilman. It is now said the ceremony may take place in London, owing to the stringency of the French laws.

Simultaneous with the arrival of Mrs. Riggs at the Corey homestead, Mrs. Laura Cook Corey, the former wife of the Steel King, who has been making her home with her former husband's parents since she secured her divorce, left their Bradock home, and is now stopping at the Hotel Schenley in this city. She was accompanied by Miss Ada Corey, the other sister of Mr. Corey, who has remained with her former sister-in-law throughout all her troubles.

It is announced that Mrs. Laura Cook Corey did not leave the Bradock home on account of any animosity toward Mrs. Riggs, but merely because she knew that it would be unpleasant for her to remain there, knowing the object of Mrs. Riggs' visit.

One report is that Mrs. Riggs has come to the United States to obtain the written consent of her parents to the marriage, which is required under the French laws. This is not credited, however, as the difficulty could be obtained by crossing the Channel.

It is stated that Mabelle Gilman is already beginning to exercise an influence on the affairs of the Steel trust.

Her sister, Cordelia, several months ago, married Albert Thomas, the son of a clerk in a Paris real estate office. Now it is stated that Mr. Corey has given Thomas employment with the United States Steel Corporation in this city.

THE WEATHER.

A narrow trough of comparatively low pressure extending from western Missouri to southern Lake Michigan, with a high area on either side, is causing unsettled weather with rain and snow over the northern and central districts between the two great mountain ranges with abnormally high temperatures. West of the Rocky mountains pressure is still low, with the principal disturbance near the middle California coast, and rain and snow have been quite general the snow extending into the upper Sacramento valley.

The weather will be unsettled tonight and Tuesday in the upper Ohio valley, the lower lake region, and the northern portion of the middle California coast, with rain or snow, mostly rain. In the South fair weather will continue.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	49
12 noon	48
1 p. m.	47

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

(Registered Aitken's Standard Thermometer.)	
9 a. m.	52
12 noon	52
1 p. m.	51

SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today	4:54
Sun rises tomorrow	7:13

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today	1:25 p. m.
Low tide today	8:18 p. m.
High tide tomorrow	2:30 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow	8:25 a. m., 9:20 p. m.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Jan. 7.—Both rivers clear.

GEARIN DEFIES ROOSEVELT IN FRISCO AFFAIR

Oregon Senator Says
State Is Not Answer-
able to Federal
Government.

Senator Gearin, of Oregon, today discussed in the Senate the questions of the rights of Japanese children to education in white schools, and of the necessity for the restriction of immigration of Japanese coolies. His speech was delivered with much emphasis, and was regarded as a strong presentation of the feelings of the Pacific coast on these subjects.

The Senator took strong issue with the President because of the tone of his message in its reference to the Japanese, and uttered a vigorous warning to labor against the threatened invasion of cheap labor.

Declaring that there has always existed the warmest feelings of friendship and mutual esteem between Japan and the United States, Senator Gearin said: "We are at peace now with Japan, but we shall not continue so without a better understanding of the rights guaranteed by the present treaty, and the obligations imposed by its terms."

Suggests New Treaty.

"A very serious trouble has come about, a trouble that may lead to other and more serious troubles, and I think it is the opinion of all fair-minded men that if there is any question about this treaty or what it means, or in any respect whatever, we should have a new treaty, about which there could be no such question."

Quoting from the President's message, the Senator said: "It is difficult to understand the meaning of this warning or its scope. California is under no obligations to the Federal Government to have public schools or any kind of schools at all. And if she does have them, it is her province and not that of the General Government to say how they shall be maintained and how conducted and who may attend them and under what conditions."

Describes Cause.

Senator Gearin described the unfortunate results following the introduction of Chinese cheap labor, and said:

"The presence of Chinese laborers because such a source of irritation to our people—so productive of riots and disorder—so disastrous an experiment and so ruinous in its effects upon white labor and the opportunities of white laborers, that all political parties united in demanding that their coming should be stopped, and it was stopped."

In concluding Senator Gearin called attention to the fact that "either we are treating China unfairly in excluding Chinese coolies or we are treating our own people unfairly in admitting Japanese coolies."

TAILORESS GETS \$15,000 FOR BROKEN PROMISE

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 7.—Miss Mary Salcher, a tailoress, was awarded \$15,000 damages from William Reineg, a wealthy clubman, who, she claimed, broke his promise to marry her and wedded another woman.

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